

### ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON AND KANGAROO

## INDIA.

## DELHI AND LUCKNOW

the command of its gallant chief, Col. Inglis, of the 22d. This officer, whose wife (the daughter of Sir F. P. Thesiger) and three children are shut up with the little force in the Residency, has, we believe, had the chief command during the greater part of the siege. We trust he may be spared with the rest of his gallant associates for suitable rewards in their native land. The British military was brought by the arrival of the last mail. One character is ascribed on all hands to this desperate contest. It is the noble conduct of the officers in command and the devoted courage of the men. The country has, we all feel, repaid its renewal, which was for a while wounded by the episode of the Crimea. We have now shown that the world that we have Generals who can command, as well as soldiers who can go boldly to danger and to victory. The men who became notorious two or three years since may now be considered a contemptuous obliquity. In the end, the British army is the country has forgotten the dangers that are past.

*London Correspondence of The Times.*

But must, hope to secure you of the safety of

CHAPITRE IV. — MANÈGE DU MARCHÉ

### GENERAL HAVELOCK'S MARCH.

## THE PRESENT ASPECT OF AFFAIRS

*Calcutta Correspondence of The London Times.*

"Delhi, then has fallen, but I would warn your readers most earnestly not to believe that the revolt is therefore over. The fall of the city is important to its prestige, and may be injurious to the morale of the rebel forces, but the physical strength of the revolt is almost unimpaired. The number of mutinous soldiers in Delhi must have escaped. There is no cavalry left after them, and natives under arms in various outposts outmatch troops led by Europeans. The force in Delhi has been much reduced, and cannot be very speedily reinforced. The battlefield will probably be transferred to Oude. Gen Havelock's splendid march on Lucknow saved the Europeans imprisoned there, but he has not been able to effect more. It is doubtful even if he will succeed in reaching Cawnpore. He is hemmed in by a force which cannot number less than 30,000 men, with all the communications in their hands, an amazing number of cannon, plenty of provisions, and the

from their small numbers, insignificant section of the

**FRENCH ACCOUNTS FROM INDIA.**  
The Paris *Pays* professes to be able to give the following as a correct account of the state of affairs in Quide at the date of the latest news:  
"The English are not masters of the town of Lucknow, but only of the citadel, about two kilometers distant. This fortress has been revictualled by Gen. Outram, who succeeded, after a murderous struggle, in putting himself in communication with the besieged. He is now shut up within the walls of the

Gen. Havelock, who commands the

olonn, is encamped outside the citadel, on an eminence called Mount Hanak. He is held in check by the insurgent army, 20,000 strong, which is master of the Town of Lucknow. In a very serious situation the English are themselves opposed to a rapid march forward, which intercepts their communications with Cawnpore, the base of their operations."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 11th instant publishes a dispatch from the Governor of the Island of Cuba, dated the 10th inst., announcing that perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the country.

It is said that the Bank of Spain is preparing to issue bank notes of the value of 100 reals.

An extraordinary fall in the price of grain had occurred in all the Spanish markets.

The *Stefgia*, of Turin, of the 12th inst., states from Naples that upward of 400 persons implicated in a conspiracy have been arrested there in a single night. It

and will only say that every Englishman will be

POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.—A return recently published (it was moved for last session by Mr. E.

The ladies to wear black silk or velvet, colored ribbons, lace and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons.

My whole family may be said to derive some upon the side of my father, although this is not the case. He was an antiquarian, learned and intelligent, yet he died about a month was to him a jubilee. My mother, Mrs. Drummond, a descendant of the McFrothers, good natured, but without much capacity. They were a noble and high-minded as respects their intercourse with others, but prodigal and indolent as respects the management of their private concerns; being poor they were always in bankruptcy.

He then proceeds to direct that his slaves shall be treated with humanity, and that the adults shall receive three pounds of good beef or pork per week.

H. 1821.

I have always treated my blacks with much indulgence, and never permit kindness. I have always been opposed to Slavery, but as it is property, I have not been able to do more than protest and to leave the way you would at once destroy the property. Therefore, I turn the heads of the unfortunate negroes against Slavery, turn the heads of the unfortunate negroes and prepares them for the day when they shall be able to leave the hands of their masters to land the very liberty which they formerly awarded to them."

He gave directions for the emancipation of his slaves by lot and by the drawing of balls, and for the forming of them with a free passage to "our settlement in Africa," but "it must be clearly understood that the benefit now granted is only a temporary one, and that the negroes are to be sent away, or for any other crime that can be legally proved."

Among a number of legacies, he leaves the two slaves which form the subject of the present action in the following manner:—

"Two thousand dollars per annum to be paid to the poor of the town of Dublin in Parishes, North Brompton, and St. Andrew's, in the County of Middlesex, by the Vestry of the said Parishes, and to the two highest civil officers in the town, to be paid upon due proof of their acceptance of their trust, say

RUSSIA.

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In Moscow a joint-stock company has been formed for dealing in metals and ores, the professed object of which is to liberate the producers of iron from the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

*diagram from Liverpool to Southampton*

From the Liverpool Agent of the New-York Associated Press.  
LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Morning, Nov. 13, 1857.  
Cotton.—After the departure of the Africa, on the

MARKETS.—The cotton market, reported by the Africa, has steadily prevailed at all points during the past three days and quotations of American flour are generally reduced from last Friday's prices from 1 @ 6, and in some cases even 1 @ 6 1/2. Wheat has also continued extremely dull, and sales were made yesterday at a decline from Friday's prices from 54 1/4 to 54, and in some cases 64 @ 65 bush of 3 lb. Indian Corn was very dull at 64 1/2 @ 65 qr.

COFFEE.—The market remains very quiet, and prices are without quotable change.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The few sales made since Friday have been at 35/.

POT AND PEARL ASHES.—The market is very dull at 38/.

Per Kangaroo ] LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18, 1857.—2 P. M.

**TWO AND A-HALF O'CLOCK, p. m.**—The Kangaroo is detained off the Bell buoy for answers to letters received by the Baltic.

The Baltic arrived at precisely 10 o'clock a. m.

MISSISSIPPI AND GOV. WALKER.

In the House, the resolutions reiterating the June platform in relation to Walker, were adopted *without* dissenting voices.

minality to another—from the enactment of his "isothermal" decree against the South, and his insistent declaration to the Constitutional Convention, to his arbitrary usurpation of the authority of the Territorial Legislature to decide upon the validity of the election of its own members, and his rejection of the pro-Slavery delegates. All united in the conviction that, if the President does not clear his skirts of these criminal acts—if he does not disavow them as unwarranted by his instruction and unsustained by his appro-

Waker deserves the same hostile attention and denunciation which has been poured into torrents upon the city bead of Gog Wogker.

The only question of difference related to the time when the verdict should be pronounced. Some said the case is already made out—the proof establishing the complicity of the Administration with Waker, is so complete that the delay is only a waste of time. The court is already clear; there argued in favor of a suspension of the sentence until further opportunity is afforded the President to vindicate his Administration from so damning an act of treachery to the Constitution, and friend upon the States which, in the President's judgment, generously gave him their confidence and support.

The new Canadian Ministry consists of eleven lawyers and an auctioneer. The *Toronto Globe* archly says that the auctioneer was no doubt induced to knock down the whole lot to the highest bidder, when they could not be disposed of to better advantage.

From The Bridgeport (Conn.) Advertiser.

The young men and boys of old Milford, somewhat properly called "the boys of the town," had a lovely Saturday, late in the afternoon. A chap called himself Victor Bard, some weeks since, it is advertised in one of the New-York papers for a presenting himself to be a lawyer, with an advertisement relating to the West that was taken under the observation of the ill-fated "Electricity," in Milford, and for the "first of the time" as responded to, per letter, by one of the town. The letter was promptly answered, making further advances and a sort of tender like correspondence. Suddenly made his appearance one evening, to an interview with the girl. He had, it seemed, come after her on that day at New-York, and then to the train for Milford, where he stationed himself at the Post-Office. He had, as he expected, been introduced in and as her brother. He, however, was not, introduced himself as Victor Bard, who she had been corresponding with some time. She was introduced to the family, and soon became well quite familiar with the whole household. With the looks of the girl, he immediately declared his love for her, and she, in a few minutes, took work with the courtship. It was a wonderful story of the young lady and her friends commenced making arguments for that purpose. The preliminaries being settled, Victor returned to New-York, and on the next day, he returned to Milford, to see the girl, impatiently waiting till the next morning he could call her his own. But "the girl" true love never did run smooth." Vic. had put himself on the cars as a conductor on some other train, and with a forged ticket, the President of the company and the Tuesday evening last, he was sent to jail previous to his intended marriage. He tried to palm off a friend, who accompanied him to another conductor, but who happened to be known as not belonging to the craft.

trained to influence public opinion. Both were anxious to pay their debts. This circumstance, however, did not secure for them the respect and confidence which they acquired about him, both in Milford and New York. He was a former slave, suspicious had already seen evidence that he was not the wealthy and distinguished gentleman that he had been represented, and several persons in the place immediately refused to assist him, at work he was doing. His efforts were not successful, and he was at the time a most accomplished villain. In New York it was found that he was known as a lecturer on the subject of race, and that not long since he delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association in New York. He was found to be a man of no account, and he had assumed, and that his real name was John T. Tew, the son of a respectable farmer in Rochester, N. Y., where he married a wife, who obtained a divorce from him on account of ill-treatment. It was afterwards found that he had been a school teacher at a place called Montpelier, in the State of New York. He was called Montpelier woman he called his wife, but who reported him on account of bad treatment. And further, it was found he had been convicted of perjury, and expiated his guilt by serving a term of four months in prison.

life always been in the Haven, where their friends had sworn to defend. But the detection of the theft on Tuesday evening, intimidated him, and secured a postponement till this day (Monday), for, intending, in the meantime, no doubt, to accomplish the ruin of the young woman, and make good his escape. The old Milforders, however, were too smart for him. The facts they had learned were sufficient, they thought, to warrant his arrest accordingly had him seized on Thursday morning, charged with bigamy. His examination took place on Saturday afternoon, on which occasion a full exposure of his true name and character was given. His business appeared against him, he was discredited by his friends, and he was, with all need, con-

He then rode straight, on foot, toward Bridge City and was followed by an excited crowd of men, many of whom carried pitchforks. He was given a supply of tar and feathers, for the purpose of giving him an outfit of those materials. As he proceeded to relinquish this part of the possession, in order to ride on to New York City, he was seized and taken to the jail, where he remained the town. They then gave him a pair of white eggs and let him go. Report says that his wife, in the wedding garments, was privately brought to the city and put aboard the Saturday evening express; but we cannot learn that the person of Ward, ex, has here been seen. He is probably passing through the back towns to New-York. We declined to think of any other person as having a lively interest in the execution, and of the old-school style, but received at old MURKIN.

THE NEW-ENGLAND PROTECTIVE UNION.—We have received a communication from Mr. Thomas E. Brook of Ballston Spa, Secretary of the New-England Protective Union, correcting some statements in

ent letter of our Boston correspondent "Gilbert Estabrook" says "Gilbert" stated that the annual meeting of the Central Division of the New-England Protective Union was held in Chapman Hall, Boston, on the 7th of October. This is a mistake. A

number of citizens claiming that title did convey that place on the day stated. Their claims is, however, without the shadow of foundation. "Gilbert" that "within the last three years a schism has

occurred in the body, and there are now two ages in Boston, both claiming to be legitimate; I believe, however, that the Division which met to-day has the best claim to legitimacy." He is correct as to the fact that the Division had been organized in 1859, and was consummated in 1860.

er, 1853. A few ambitious persons, who ima  
that they carried the Union in their pockets,

...voted, in spite of all their scheming, by more  
two to one. These ambitious factionists, some  
under defeat then revolted and at the instigat

The terms SCINDE and SCINDIA, which frequently occur in the accounts from India, lead, from their variety of sound, to some confusion of ideas in the

those not familiar with Indian affairs. For the sake of such it may be well to state that, Sindh is a district which includes both banks of the lower course of the Indus, being one of the more recent annexations to the British dominions. In this district there have been no very serious disturbances, though, being a frontier province, some alarm has been felt. In Sindia, on the other hand, is the name or title of the dependent Mahratta princes, whose territory lies near the very center of Northern Hindostan, dis-

h of Agra, and not far from it, including the fortress of Gwalior. The prince himself has remained readily faithful to the British connection, but

The St. Paul papers charge upon United States officials, whom they designate, the forgery of election returns from remote election precincts, under circumstances so bold and palpable as those which Walker ignored in Kansas. As there, also, hundreds were returned from districts in which there were no populations of tens; and in one district the inspectors

continued to receive votes after the polls were closed after dark, while the ballots were being canvassed is in proof that these ballots were handed in by persons who had already voted. By these proceedings some twelve hundred votes, never cast, are being counted for the Democratic ticket.

very disastrous to many parties—East and West—interested in the transit of grain. By the closure of the Erie Canal, the outlet for the wheat of the West, the principal outlet for the port of Oswego, is prevented reaching its destination; while for the Canadian and Lake Ontario there are probably 300,000 tons of the same predicament. On the Erie Canal, it is stated, that there has been from 18 to 20 per cent. of the business of wheat, and the same is true between the head of Lake Michigan and the port of Buffalo there must be, on board vessels lying at the various ports, and in vessels stranded during the recent gales, upward of 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, there is a total of nearly 3,000,000 bushels of wheat, which in ordinary seasons would be taken to the seaboard, in all likelihood from Spring, and all that so much capital locked up in a portion of this wheat was no doubt sent for to make exchange for some of our merchandise, and by the least, must prove a great calamity to the West. (Chicago Free Press.)